

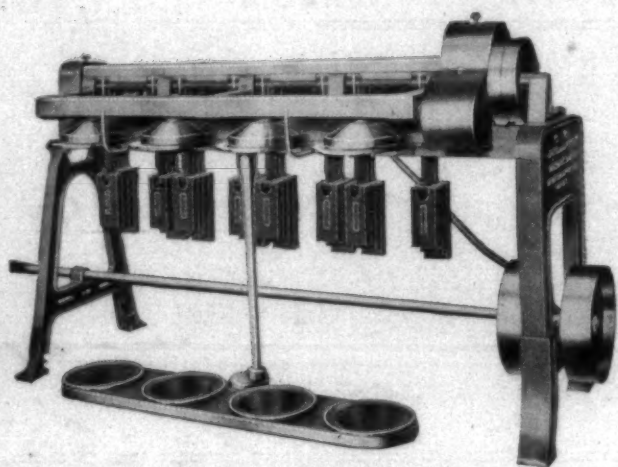
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 7, 1916

NUMBER 2

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TEXTILE MACHINERY

Complete Waste
Reworking Plants

ROGERS W. DAVIS, Southern Agent
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

DUTCHER TEMPLES

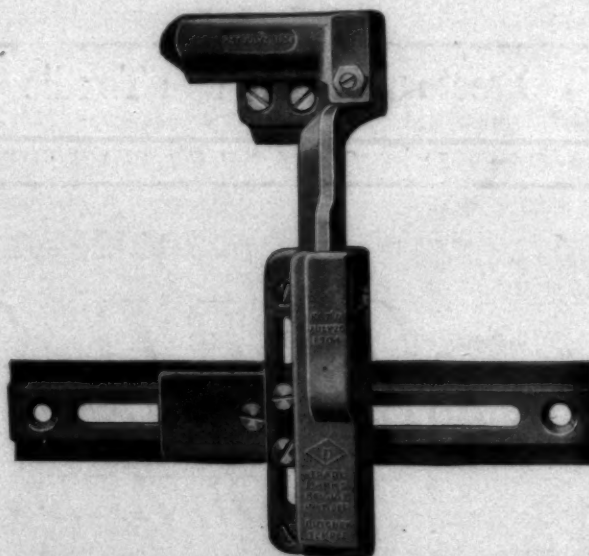
Trade-Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

DRAPER COMPANY

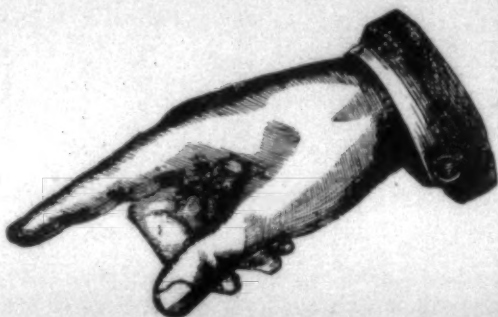
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Complete and accurate information relative to
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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PROSPECTS FOR EXPORT TRADE

Dry goods merchants are arriving at more definite convictions on the subject of export trade prospects. There are many who feel that the war will finally make but very little change in the trend of foreign business, due to the high values put upon labor in this country and the probability that merchants will continue to press for a high protective tariff that will naturally limit foreign trade possibilities. Of this class many are found who are influenced in their thinking by their relations with manufacturers who have done some foreign business in the past two years and have practically abandoned it for the more lucrative trade in the domestic markets.

Others are found who are still doing a very sizable export business as a consequence of their successes in selling under conditions that give them no anxiety about producing special kinds of goods for the special needs of foreign consumers. They have been able to find a good export outlet for their standard products, packed in many instances in their regular way and accepted without friction of any sort that reaches them and affects their normal methods of production. There are others who have made minor modifications in their production and have secured a steady demand in markets that now appear very good. But they do not anticipate that they will be able to get business in any such volume as they are now receiving it as soon as foreign producers can return to the territories and make a fight to regain the trade that has been stopped by the war.

It is quite probable that if a canvass were made to-day of the opinions held by the established export cotton goods brokers, a majority opinion would be found favoring the belief that only a small percentage of the newly acquired cotton goods trade will hold after the war. In his connection it is well to remember that export brokers handling cotton goods before the war were the most abused class of traders in the markets. They were forced in great many cases to combat the settled custom of American manufacturers of hunting foreign trade vigorously when times were dull here and abandoning it the moment prosperity came into sight. With the memory of many experiences before them, these brokers are inclined to be more pessimistic about future foreign trade than many others of

less knowledge of detail and hampered less by the results of past years.

In this country in less than two years there has come forward a real mercantile class among dry goods men, and the prospect of trade as they look upon them are worth more consideration than numbers of momentary achievements might warrant. Of this class there are many who are enthusiasts who have been studying the results of trade in other lines of products such as steel hardware, machinery, etc. They believe they have learned why export dry goods trade has not prospered in keeping with the known power of home production. Many of them are steadily allying themselves with banking institutions or exporting organizations devoted largely to the development of foreign trade of all kinds and not the dry goods trade in particular. It is well worth while following the efforts of these men.

It was known by trained-dry goods exporters before the war that there were some markets where a reasonable profit on sales could be relied upon quite as regularly as profits in home markets. These men followed very closely the controlling influences affecting purchasing conditions in the few foreign countries with which they did business, and when the time was ripe they asked a full profit and secured it, just as they would in a home market. They were merchants untrammelled by producing costs, when such costs ceased to be the one controlling factor in selling.

The one great discovery made by several men who have engaged in export dry goods trade since the war started is the possibility of getting profitable prices for merchandise in many foreign markets, having very little in common as to the forces affecting purchasing power. In the same day these men have sold similar goods in widely separated countries at widely different prices and in nearly all instances on basis of profits that were eminently satisfactory and not too great to drive away the buyer.

This has been due solely to the exercise of mercantile judgment in sales unhampered by consideration of what competitors were doing or by the thousand and one things that influence domestic sales. It seems to be accepted as a necessity of general business in this country that a

jobber in Arizona shall but at the same price in New York as the jobber from Minnesota, although it may be quite true that purchasing and distributing conditions in the two sections on the day of sales may be entirely different. The one-price idea has become a fetish of business as religiously adhered to in selling agencies as firmly as any barbarian tribe ever worshipped the idol before their eyes.

The purpose of business is profit from service, and if a buyer in one section is satisfactorily served at one price there is no reason why that price should be the sole dominating factor in trade for all other buyers. Price, in other words, is not the sole measure of a mercantile transaction, and a true merchant will reserve the right to make his price in accordance with the service his customer seeks. It is oftentimes true that a price without profit may give the customer an opportunity in competition he will appreciate in other ways, but if the customer is worth cultivating he will know that he cannot go on getting service without profit for those who render it.

The new men in dry goods exporting are proceeding on assumption of this character in building up a trade in various countries. They are giving each trade personal and close study. One of them found that a certain dry goods house in a foreign country was obsessed with the idea that the only possible cloth or which an American could compete in the market was a denim. The salesman spent a day finding out just why this opinion was so deeply rooted, and it was learned that the judgment was based upon an investigation made several years before by one of the ablest men in the organization. Once the details of that investigation were known it was possible to present a host of facts to disprove the truth of the conviction that was settled apparently many years before. The fact that the investigation was directed by the representative of a foreign concern that was making a particular drive at the little American trade existing in the particular country was only one of the things unearthed in the persistent study of the conditions made true that a price without profit about everything there was to be learned.

One of the most interesting developments of the war trade in cotton

goods has been the large foreign shipments of bleached and colored cotton, many of the latter printed. In these two departments of the business closer attention has been given to the actual wants of customers than has been true of other departments, although it is quite true that in many lines of hosiery, fancy cottons, corsets, etc., a great deal of specialized salesmanship has been devoted to the development of orders in many lands.

It has come to the knowledge of several traders in this market that bleached goods foreign trade has now been so well developed that it is possible to offer in many foreign markets complete lines of desirable bleached fabrics in actual competition with Manchester or other markets that have dominated trade in the past. In goods of this character costs of production count more than they do in other cotton goods trading, but there are also a myriad of other things in the way of service to the consumer that have a direct bearing in enabling sellers to book orders. It is admitted that Manchester costs have advanced because of the war, but so, too, have American costs.

The point is that American traders are now ready in many bleached goods lines to offer foreign consumers just what they want in width, weight, count, packing, branding and delivery, and, in other words, they are conducting the foreign bleached goods business in a strictly mercantile spirit of service and profit. What is true of bleached cottons is true of printed goods to an extent that some of the largest printers in this country are now doing a fifth of their business with foreign jobbers or those who will serve the consumers of the different countries where the goods go.

Now while there are a great many dry goods merchants who say that foreign trade developed in their lines since the war will fade quickly after peace negotiations end, there are some of the ablest men in the textile trade of New York who are really more impressed with the prospects of foreign business than they were in the flush of anticipation two years ago.

These men are in the business now. One of them stated this week that he will be able to hold at least 50 per cent of his new trade against any competitor for the next five

(Continued on Page 15.)

STEVENS SANITARY CLOSET CAN

The health of the mill operatives has become so well recognized as a feature of efficiency that manufacturers no longer hesitate to make expenditures for equipments that will improve the health of the mill village. The Government has proved beyond question that the fly is the greatest spreader of disease and is responsible for a large per cent of sickness.

The Government has also demonstrated that flies bred in filth and that the ordinary privy is their favorite place for hatching and a source from which to spread disease.

The fly has sponge-like feet and after walking on filth carries particles of same loaded with disease germs to the kitchen and dining room, where they are deposited upon the food, and often upon the lips of

Stevens Sanitary Dry Closet Cans are made of heavy galvanized iron, stands about twenty inches high and has a capacity of about 7 1-2 gallons and can be easily attached to any seat.

With ordinary care they claim that it will last six to ten years. It can readily be seen that it is much more economical than tubs, buckets or receptacles, which must be continually replaced or repaired.

The Stevens Sanitary Can has an expansion slip or joint, so as to allow for different heights of closet seats. It is made up in three parts—the top joint is nailed to the bottom of the seat, the second joint is pushed up over the top joint and then down over the can itself, making it impossible for anything to drop out on the sides to the ground.

Athens, Ga.

Your letter inquiring as to our experience with the Stevens Sanitary Closet Cans was duly received. In reply we are pleased to say that we installed nearly 200 of these cans in our mill village and are very well pleased with them. From the sanitary point they are the best thing we know of next to a complete sewer system.

Yours truly,

Southern Mfg. Co.,
C. H. Newton, Secretary.

Greenwood, S. C.

I am in receipt of your letter dated some few days back making inquiry about our Sanitary privys. Will say in reply that we are just carried away with them; we think that it is one among the best in-

Gaffney, S. C.

We have yours of April 5th in reference to the Stevens Sanitary Closet Cans.

These cans are recommended and required by the Board of Health and the City Council of Gaffney, and in compliance with these requirements we installed them. They appear to be satisfactory in every way.

Yours very truly,
Gaffney Mfg. Co.,
L. G. Potter, Secretary.

Marshall, N. C.

We bought some of Selig's cans last summer for trial and are so well pleased that we have equipped our whole mill village with them. We consider them in every way satisfactory and according to statements made by the manufacturer, they ap-



The Source of Sickness.

babies. Recognizing this fact many mills who have outside closets because of being out of reach of a sewage system, have built wooden boxes, which go under the closet seats and fit as tight as possible.

Recognizing that such boxes, while a step in the right direction, were not either entirely water proof or fly proof, and were at best crude. S. S. Selig, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., the well known agent of disinfectants and health appliances, put upon the market the Stevens Sanitary Closet Can and it has been adopted by a large number of cotton mills.

The Stevens Sanitary Dry Closet Can is so constructed that it is impossible for any foreign matter to drop out on the side to the ground. The closet is no longer unapproachable on account of unbearable odors arising from waste and filth.



Equipped With Stevens Cans.

The patent sliding top is the chief feature of the Stevens Can, as it allows the can to be adjusted to fit closely to the seat whereas a box or tub will always leave a sufficient space for flies to enter.

The value and efficiency of the Stevens Sanitary Closet Can is proved by the following letters:

College Park, Ga.

We consider the sanitary cans very essential to surface closets. We have had them on our village here for the past five or six years and up to the present have been very well pleased with them. If they are properly installed and are properly cared for after installation, we are sure that they will be very satisfactory at any place where surface closets are in use.

Gate City Cotton Mills,
J. W. Jolly, Supt.

vestments that we have made. It cost in the neighborhood of \$200.00 to install this system, but if we should not get it any more we would not take thousands of dollars for it, as we feel that we are not going to be bothered with flies this summer and, as you know, that means a lot.

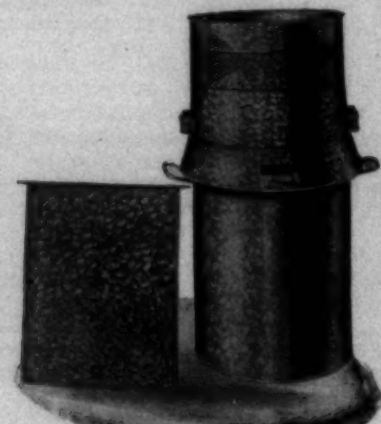
Panola Cotton Mills,
R. K. McGuen, Supt.

Clinton, S. C.

We have your favor of the 5th instant in reference to the Stevens Sanitary Closet Cans.

We are so well pleased with this can that we are equipping our entire mill village with same. We consider it the best thing we have seen so far, for this purpose, and we consider it absolutely sanitary and satisfactory for this purpose.

Lydia Cotton Mills,
Cassius M. Bailey, Treas.



Stevens Sanitary Closet Can.

pear to be so arranged that flies cannot easily get to them and are perfectly clean on outside.

Yours truly,
Capitola Mfg. Co.,
Oxford, Ala.

We have your favor of the 5th instant. In reply we are pleased to advise that we have had these cans in the closets in our mill village for some time now, and they are giving perfect satisfaction. They not only are more sanitary, but are easier to clean, and in fact are the next best thing to sewerage and are so much cheaper. We heartily recommend them for all dry closets.

Southern Mills Corporation,
C. M. Latech.

The Stevens Sanitary Closet Cans can be secured from S. S. Selig, Jr., 336 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Vegetable Dyes in the Far East.

It is interesting to note that the cotton spinning industry at Osaka, Japan, took on an aspect of steadily increasing optimism from early in 1915 right through to the end of last year, and continued to do so up to the date of latest advices. This industry easily takes the lead in the long list of profitable ones actively prosecuted in Osaka and its neighborhood. It is even more interesting to learn the attitude of the cotton goods weavers and dyers in the

city which has been called both the Manchester and the Birmingham of Japan.

There appears to be no difficulty in supplying the domestic demand in Japan with all that is called for in the lines of colored cotton goods, as well as meeting promptly the requirements of Japanese exporters for goods to send their foreign markets, mainly, China, India, The Federated Malay States, The Straits Settlements, etc. The Japanese dealers in dyestuffs are said to have tried hard to keep up the fiction

of a shortage in supplies of these essentials, but inasmuch as they were able to import from China considerable quantities of dyes, not only are they themselves reputed to have made large profits, but they have thus enabled the weavers and dyers to do very much the same thing.

While it is admitted that the Japanese dealers were prompt in buying up practically all the stocks of European (mineral) dyes which had accumulated in China at the beginning of the war, it is reasonably

certain that even these supplies (known to have been considerable) would not have been sufficient to give the cotton goods industry of Japan the buoyancy and profit-earning capacity it is evincing. Therefore, it is perfectly reasonable to infer that the revival of the manufacture of vegetable dyes in China has actually attained the large proportions which were previously intimated; and that, furthermore, somewhat the same conditions as to this industry exist in Japan.—From American Industries.

Prof. Carberry's Welcome to Local Demonstrators

It is my pleasure to welcome you to Rock Hill for the First Annual Conference of Local Demonstrators working in mill villages. To my mind, Rock Hill, above all other places in the country is best suited for such a meeting for several good reasons: Rock Hill is the place where the first Local Demonstrator was placed—Rock Hill is the place where the Demonstration Work passed from the experimental to permanent form—it is the place where the appreciation of the progressive mill presidents is so great that five out of the eight cotton mills of this city are engaged in the demonstration work and three local demonstrators are serving these communities. It is the place where the work though less than five years old withstood fourteen months of total abandonment by the Federal Government for want of funds, and the place which is directly responsible for the restoration of the work through the active and persistent interest of our prominent mill officials.

I am glad you have come to breathe this kind of atmosphere and rub shoulder to shoulder with the men who stand together in moral support and co-operation for anything upward and progressive that will help Rock Hill or York county. No wonder Rock Hill is a good town. You will go back with this slogan indelibly impressed—we want you to feel this way. We want you to feel at home—we are all one big family and if any of us can do anything to make your stay in Rock Hill more pleasant you have but to speak—that is the true everyday working spirit of Rock Hill—co-operation, love, loyalty, nor is this confined by any means entirely within the limits of the city—it is so full that quantities have overflowed the adjacent country and particularly the cotton mills where you will find cotton mill people of the finest type. Our mill people as a class are loyal, happy and contented, a contentment seldom found but born not of living under good conditions. Here the mill officials and people are one—there are no barriers—whatever stands for the good of these people is forthcoming at once from the officials. Opportunity is placed in their paths; they must work to reach it, and by doing so appreciate it more. This splendid auditorium and school is the outgrowth of the first two years demonstration work in the Arcade-Victoria villages—a portion of this building stood across the road in the field where there were a few irregular attendants. Suddenly there was an awakening, and in three years we find this manifestation of what the officials are doing and how the people are appreciating such golden opportunities. Day schools so crowded that more room is being supplied now, night schools, kindergartens, mother's clubs, domestic science, all forms of church work, all co-ordinating forces contributing to the development of these splendid and ambitious people. Go over to the Aragon Mills and you find a still more

commodious building in the form of Community House—see the two in these villages and what they are doing under the guidance of Miss Frayser and her able assistants. The same is true at Aragon. Out of the first demonstration work grew what is locally known as "House 29" Arcade, a place nobody would live because of environment. I want you gentlemen to see it now as a Community House and form your own conclusions. These mills have splendid playgrounds and equipment, trained teachers and all sorts of co-operation. We are here to observe and ask questions; to ascertain ways and means of spreading this splendid spirit to other mills, plant it in good soil so it will develop and thrive as it has done at Rock Hill.

We are here to devise ways and means for the performance of bigger and better work measured only by our willingness to assume responsibility and the interest of the mill officials.

The term "Welfare Work," too often applied to our strictly industrial work, which has as its object, "Helping People to Help Themselves," is misleading, too often misconstrued, and conveys to the average operative a taint of charity, naturally resented. I hope therefore this term will not be used in connection with our demonstration work.

To carry out the great broad purposes of the demonstration work as so sacredly handed down to this first generation by that patron saint of agriculture, Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, we have and must assume a great responsibility. As community builders we must apply our best metal along well directed lines as a means to the end of higher mental, physical, moral and spiritual development, each co-ordinating and dominant factors in this great work. The individual or community which relies upon some other individual or community for its food, mental, spiritual or physical development, one or all, becomes a parasite and is penalized heavily. The boy or girl of any community permitted to grow up in ignorance and idleness, who knows or cares nothing of the cost of food or raiment is a menace to the community and will suffer a penalty the sin of which, in Scriptural language will be handed down to the children unborn. Our responsibilities may be summed up under two main heads: the home and the child. The adult can be helped here and there, but usually we find him "set in his ways"; the best way oftentimes to reach him is through the child. This was one of the many great ideas of Dr. Knapp carried out more full each year by the Department of Agriculture and mato, potato and other clubs are demonstrations of this all over the country.

The home, school and church are the three great power houses that run the world. The local de-State colleges. The corn, pig, to-mato, potato and other clubs are demonstrations of this all over the country.

more people in a day than any other form of demonstrator I know. He can make his life one of 7 days a week of community service if he so desires. He can with the proper support of the mill officials, ministers, teachers make his work one of the greatest community helps. He can with good co-operation shape and mould communities. The community which has learned to live well, produce economic food from the soil, with good schools and churches must necessarily be a thrifty community, raise the standards all around, and the quantity and quality of production in the mill. The individual home with good environment is one of the best silent teachers and maintainers of moral uplift. The home with a good summer, fall and winter gardens, flowers, fruits and lawn is a home indeed where contentment must prevail. The well filled fruit jars on the pantry shelves also form an important factor. This transforms a house into a home, makes it a better place to live, and is the best cure on earth for the restless desire to move from place to place without material benefit. In turn it means much finer human material for the further refining influences of the school and church. Home sanitation plays an important part in the evils of which are combated by the things mentioned. This is a lesson not taught in a day. The absence of cans, mosquito and fly breeding places does not cover all. Weeds, fowls or animals kept under the dwelling are obstacles to health just as the pig pen or cow stalls in the village. Time, education and tactfulness are necessary to correct the few remaining evils of this kind.

We have able speakers who will deal with these details; we have one man who will stress the great value of the club tomato gardens for the mill villages and convince you of the inestimable value of this phase of our work, one which brings the adult and child together, one which means intensive production leading to canning and the all-important savings account in the banks. Back in 1914 at Pelzer an 8-year-old boy of the tomato club produced 238 86-40¢ pounds of tomatoes on his 24 plants. Can you point out a farmer in the state who has equaled such a record? You will learn at first hand how the bankers, ministers, teachers, mill officials and private but public-spirited citizens are co-operating in this great development of our young people in the mill villages. We want to find ways and means of improving our methods of entering unobtrusively more closely into the lives, hearts and homes of our mill people. The simple knowledge of plant growing to my mind is the least important but forms a nucleus around which we build our communities. We want to develop ways and means for short cuts to greater and daily increasing efficiency and the rendering of greater service. We do not need more, but better hewers of wood and drawers of water. These are problems for us to dis-

cuss and solve here. The successful community builder, or any other form of employee must seek this daily increasing efficiency, be possessed of a burning desire to render a real service to the world in exchange for his life, a service that will by personal example and the application of energy and well directed effort lead to higher thought, broader visions, better people and homes, better production and last but not least a citizenship of which our grand old state and southland may well be proud.

Little Millie: (whose Republican father and grandfather have spoken freely of the Democratic party): "Oh, mamma, I'm afraid to go to bed! I'm afraid there is a Democrat in the closet."—Ex.

IT IS THE GARLAND STANDARD OF INSPECTION

That means a
*Perfect
Loom
Harness*

The final inspection which each one of our loom harnesses receives when finished is so thorough and critical that every harness which we send out may be depended upon as being as near perfect as it is possible to make it.

GARLAND
MFG. CO.



Saco, Maine

How to Bleach Successfully

A man has a great deal to learn before he can call himself an expert all-round bleacher capable of dealing successfully with any description of textiles entrusted to him to bleach. Most bleach works specialize in the class of work which they undertake, and are more expert in dealing with certain descriptions of materials than others, both as regards the perfection of the bleach, and the cost of accomplishing the same, which latter is most important. There are, however, certain broad lines which must be adhered to in the treatment of all classes of goods, and unless these conditions are observed good results cannot be obtained. We purpose dealing with these in this article.

Impurities in cloth such as oil, waxes, pectin, coloring, and any mineral matter, together with dirt, mineral, and other oils introduced into the fibre manufacture, are the matters which have to be removed before the goods can be said to be bleached, and this is always accomplished by their conversion by the chemical process of bleaching into bodies soluble in, and capable of being removed by water. Then, the goods are thoroughly washed, and finished as needed.

Bowking with lime is one way to render these impurities soluble. The nature of the lime used in this, the first and one of the most important stages in the process, (which is undertaken after the cloth has been opened, and steeped in warm water to open its pores), demands, forthwith, the careful attention of the bleacher. The lime used in the lime boil, he must bear in mind, should be newly burned, and well slacked. If it is otherwise he will fail to meet with success here. Old lime, he cannot remember too well, takes up carbonic acid from the air which quite unfits it for bleaching purposes. Chlorine gas can, under certain conditions, decompose water and so produce nascent oxygen which has the property of destroying coloring matter, and rendering textiles white. If the liming is not done well, goods always have a yellowish tinge, they are soft, and greasy to the feel, and they fail to finish properly. Especially is this found to be the case in the commoner qualities of materials, still too much bleach is worse than too little. The last named can be remedied, the former cannot and is too often found to have deteriorated the good strength of the materials. It would surprise many people if they were told the amount of chemical treatment which the textile fabrics they use receive before reaching their hands. Those who believe that these much used textiles call only for harmless washing in soap and warm water to fit them for the market are greatly in error. The impurities in cloth cannot be removed simply by soda. You must commence with the lime boil. The lime, it is most likely, combines with the waxy coating of the cellulose contained in the cotton, and forms a compound of lime, and wax. This lime compound, it must be borne in mind, is not soluble in

water, and so cannot be removed from the cloth; but once the lime is removed by scouring, it leaves the wax in a condition in which it will more readily combine with soda to form a soluble compound.

The steeping of the goods not only opens, and softens the fibres, so assisting the action of the lye but also disintegrates the sizing ingredients coating the fibre by means of fermentation.

Really, there are two distinct operations in the bleaching of textiles, the first being a process of scouring or cleansing the materials by means of such agents as caustic soda lye, and then the bleaching proper.

Madder bleaching, which one often hears spoken of, is that in which boiling the goods with soda ash and resin paste is adopted. This process is simply a repetition of the lime boil, with the exception that soda ash, and resin paste are used instead of the lime. For every ton of cloth about one cwt. of soda ash and 30 cwt. of resin are used. These agents are boiled together in a pan with about 100 gallons of water, for by this the resin is changed into a kind of soap soluble in water. The resin solution is run into the kier along with enough water to scour the cloth thoroughly and the scouring is completed in the high pressure kier working up to 4 cwt. in about six hours. When the low pressure kier is used 12 hours boiling is necessary. In the madder bleach every kind of impurity is removed. It is a thorough kind of bleaching.

Then there is the market bleach for such goods as white finish sheetings, etc. The procedure in this bleach differs from other methods in that the boiling is invariably conducted in low pressure kiers. The time of boiling is so prolonged and sulphuric acid is used in the operation of souring, which will be referred to later, in preference to hydrochloric acid, rosin soap is used in boiling, and in many instances the goods go through the chemicking process, which is described a little further on, between the boils. By the boiling in open kiers the colored headings of the goods are kept intact, and the loss in weight caused by the boiling is less as compared with boiling in low pressure kiers further, as souring with sulphuric acid gives weight to the goods, it is better to use than by hydrochloric acid.

The lime liquor used in the lime boil should never be employed too thick.

The scouring of goods in bleaching is the first stage in the process. It is done after singeing, precedes scouring, and is done with hot solutions of caustic lime. This is termed the lye boil. Caustic soda is largely used in lye boiling and it is made by treating a solution of sodium carbonate with slacked lime. Soda ash is crude unrefined sodium carbonate.

The factors which decide the methods of the bleach to be adopted are (1) The character, and later use of the goods, (2) The nature of the

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water, (3) The kind of kier used. After the goods have been steeped they may be boiled in either lime, or caustic soda. More importance attaches to steeping in the caustic treatment than in the lime, yet it is at times replaced by a wash through acid, a short period of piling to drain, and then well washing into the kier, as it is found that acid has a disintegrating effect on impurities suspended in the cloth, and is, for example, introduced in this connection as a mere scouring agent in the dollying of lace goods of exceptional dirtiness.

It would not be well to chemie the cloth, that is, pass it through bleaching powder solution, before it has been bowked with lime, and with soda. There are always impurities in the cloth which must be removed before the chemicking can be satisfactorily done, and these impurities cannot be removed by soda alone, for although it is not very clear why it has been found, in practice, that it is best to begin with the lime boil first.

Bleaching powder, or chloride of lime is prepared by passing chlorine gas over lime by which it is absorbed. In the bleach works it is always used in solution. It may be made by mixing together in an iron tank about two cwt. of powder with every 100 gallons of water, keeping them by paddles in an agitated state for about one hour. After the mixture has had time to settle the liquor can be drawn off. The bleaching powder solution employed in bleaching should be quite clear and free from suspended particles if it is to do its work properly. When the powder has been dissolved and the lumps broken up, the mixing with a small quantity of water makes it into a thick uniform paste. Sometimes the bleaching powder is ground together with a small quantity of water between a pair of mill stones. The paste thus produced is then run into a larger tank provided with agitators in which it is thoroughly stirred with a large quantity of water. In some works 150 to 200 gallons of water are used to dissolve just one cwt. of bleaching powder. The liquor is stirred for some hours before it is allowed to settle, (as a rule over night), the clear liquor being syphoned off in the morning. The mud left in the tanks should be washed once or twice with water in order to extract all the bleaching powder. The liquor thus obtained may be used for dissolving a fresh quantity of powder.

The process used to deal with cotton yarn is illustrative of bleaching. It is as follows, first the cloth is scoured, or boiled, by the aid of alkalis, for which generally soda ash or caustic soda is used. Of soda ash about three to five per cent is employed, while of caustic soda about 2 to 3 per cent to the weight of the cotton is used. This is done in pressure kiers which have an arrangement for circulating the liquid. This treatment is also given to yarns which have not to be bleached but dyed.

The kier is charged with the yarn and the needed amount of alkaline liquor, and made to go up to the pressure needed, then the steam is

stopped and the pressure allowed to go down at night of its own accord. Sometimes only a few pounds is put on, other times, 20, 30, or 35 pounds to the square inch. At times a second, and brief boiling with water is carried out. Then a thorough washing takes place, which may be done in the kier without removing the yarn, on the washing machine, or by hand.

After this the bleaching or chemicking, as it is often called, takes place, by means of bleaching liquor. For this bleaching powder, or chloride of lime liquor of about 1 to 2° tw., is used, and the yarn is worked in it for about 2 hours. For small quantities of yarn, the ordinary dyebeck is used, and the yarn is put on sticks, and worked about as in dyeing. Bleaching powder is solid chloride of lime. The use of the lime in the compound is simply as a means of transferring the chloride but no one has ever been able to find a better way of applying it. The bleaching action of this gas is supposed to result from its strong affinity for hydrogen, which it removes from the coloring matter, and so destroys it. When the yarn has been chemicked it is passed through an acid.

Warm soures are very severe on goods and should never be used except when haste is called for in the preparing of a batch. The best results in bleaching and finishing depend upon the cloth being well limed, for a start. This gives a good bottom, and when the goods are bleached they are whiter, they also take the starch better.

When boiling, the cloth must be evenly plaited in the kier, that is thoroughly level, and quite free from lumps, or heaps. If it is otherwise the lumpy places will exhibit stains, and if the goods are placed in heaps they are also very liable to be shot as the steam cannot pass through them evenly at these spots. More than three carboys of chemie to four tons of the strongest cloth should never be used. While one to one and a half per cent is a good strength to use for the chloride of lime solution as a rule the bleacher must use his own judgment as to what suits best for the various with which he has from time to time to deal.

Chlorine is only very loosely combined in the chemie, and so is very easily liberated. All acids, even carbonic, will decompose chemie.

Hydrochloric acid is one which is very often used for grey souring when it is called salts. It is then used at 1° to 2° tw.—Textile American.

He had been showing his rich old aunt from the country some of the sights of New York. In the evening he took her to a musical comedy. He was keen on making a good impression, a she had great expectations from the old lady. So he was much taken a back when, as soon as the curtain rose, the aunt grasped him by the arm and hurried him from the theatre.

"Disgraceful! Such bad management!" she said in indignation. "Just fancy allowing the curtain to go up before those poor girls were fully dressed!"—Exchange.

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Monaghan Plant

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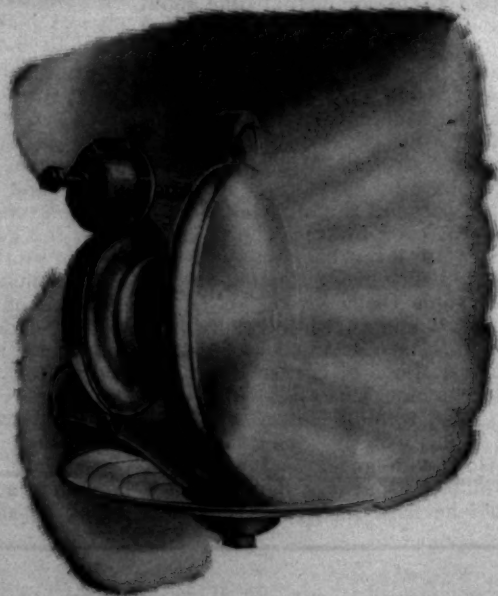
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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Question on Double Carding.

Editor:

Please allow me space on your discussion page to ask a question I want to know from some good carders who have had experience on double carding from 26s to 30s hosiery yarns, what settings, draft for cards, weight of sliver and draft for slubbers and intermediate is preferable for making a good even yarn clear of specks.

Learner.

Answer to Young Weaver.

Editor:

In your issue of August 24th, "Young Weaver" asks the following question:

"I am weaving 72 pick goods and have recently had complaints about some of our goods having less picks, even as low as 68 picks and often 70 picks.

"I have gone over the weave room and find that all of the looms have 72 pick gears. Will some of the old weavers tell me why part of my goods have less than 72 picks?"

"I want to know what to do to make all of my looms weave full 72 pick goods."

You will remember this is also a question that grew out of an article I wrote for you in your "Weave Room Ideas" contest when you were editor of the Textile Manufacturer, back in 1910, and I had quite a discussion at that time about it, and if you don't mind reprinting part of that discussion I think it would be interesting to "Young Weaver," and if you would like to have the whole discussion I shall be glad to send it to you. "Young Weaver's" trouble is in the timing of his harness cams.

The part of the articles are as follows, from mine: The general rule is to level harness with the reed 3 inches from the fell of the cloth; some goods we get better results at 2 inches, while others better results are attained at 3 1-2 to 4 inches. Now, of course there has to be common sense used in everything, and I would not set my harness came exactly the same in weaving print goods as I would on a 9-ounce, 3-harness denim. Care should be used in setting the shed

and paralleling the pickers, for if you have a good warp in the loom and the harness are not set right your warp is not going to weave well. The setting of the harness is practically the same on most everything, but the timing of the harness cams are quite different, they must be right to get a good cover or face on the cloth and get your full number of picks required in the cloth. There are "tricks in all trades," as the saying is and it is possible with a little changing of the harness cams to knock out several "picks" per inch in the cloth without changing the pick gear.

I have just, through an experiment with a little change of the harness cam, taken out as high as 18 picks per inch out of cloth without changing anything except the time of the harness cams. This may sound like a fairy tale, but I have demonstrated it before some reliable superintendents.

Then "Trixie," (Mr. Styles of Knoxville, Tenn.) comes back at me with the following, in part:

"As to tricks in weaving, I was not aware of the fact that changing the time of harness cams would make a difference in the number of picks. Perhaps I will be of some benefit to the readers of this paper if I could only induce you to divulge your ideas more fully on this point and also reduce the cost of a weave room by not having to change pick gears every time they want to change picks in their cloth. I am from Missouri and you will have to show me." Signed "Trixie," (Mr. Styles of Knoxville).

My answer to that was: Now, Trixie, you say you are from "Missouri," and I will have to show you. I am from Kentucky, where they show the goods, but for the protection of the mills I must decline to explain how it is done through the columns of this paper. If I did it would cause some man trouble some time, and possibly a loss financially, for every hobo weaver in the country would get on to it and we all know that all they are after when they are at work is all the cloth they can get, regardless of how they get it. Some of them might possibly strike up with an

overseer some time who did not know or believe such a thing could be done and work the trick successfully and knock out 3 or 4 picks per inch of his cloth, which he could do without detection in the cloth room, but when it would get to the commission man and he should find it we all know what the results would be to the company.

For the benefit of "Trixie" and any others who may be inclined to doubt my word, I have asked the editor of this paper to visit our mill this week so I can demonstrate to him that it can be done and let him vouch for the truthfulness of my claim and will give him sample of cloth to send to "Trixie."

Mr. Simpson visited us and added this Editorial Note: "By request of J. H. B., a visit was made to his mill while he made the experiment he claimed he had successfully done in his article to "Trixie" some time ago, namely, that he could take out a number of picks from the cloth that was on the loom and that without changing the pick gear then on. We made four experiments and with the result that without any change whatever of the pick gears a large number of picks less woven in the cloth at one time than at another. In other words without changing the pick gears he varied the number of picks per inch in the cloth, signed Editor."

Later you will remember the superintendent from the Slater Mill in Providence, R. I., called at your office to see you about that article and to see a piece of the cloth, said he and his overseers had a discussion about it and all agreed it could not be done. Then later, on July 2d, 1916, in my article on Weaving and Preparation of Warps for Weaving, read before the Southern Textile Association in Augusta, I explained how it was done as follows: The setting of the shed is another important part of good weaving and should be given the attention due it for a greater or smaller number of picks can be put in the cloth according to the way in which the harness cams are set. With the shed level when the reed is from 2 to 4 inches from the fell of the cloth the shed is more open when the beating

up takes place, consequently the picks are held more firmly in the cloth and are beaten up closer and there is only one pick to beat up at a time, but when the shed is not so open the picks are not held firmly and spring back so that the lay has to beat up several at one time. This makes it impossible to have as heavy a cloth as in the former case.

If "Young Weaver" will make him a gauge to fit between breast beam and lay so that the harness will be level 3 inches from fell of cloth to the reed and go over his looms he will find looms that are doing the "stunt." While I was at Hoskins Mill, before I wrote the articles quoted from, they had cloth come back on Louise Mill with 66 picks, where it should be 68 picks, and they never had a 66 pick gear. Mr. Boyd asked me if it were possible to weave a piece of goods with 66 picks and a 68 pick gear, and I told him yes, and showed him how it was done and how to find the looms, which they did.

J. H. Bagwell,
Rock Hill, S. C.

*In view of the interest and importance of this discussion, the article referred to will be reprinted in our next issue.

Editor.

Cotton Goods to South Africa.

Data supplied to the Cape Town consulate general by the Statistical Section of the South African Department of Customs and Excise reveal a sharp decline in the imports of cotton manufactures into the Union during May last when contrasted with the like totals for May, 1915. This falling off is distributed among all the chief classes of such manufactures, the official values for the two months being:

Articles.	May, 1915.	May, 1916.
Piece goods . . .	\$1,150,000	\$ 682,500
Blankets, rugs,		
Sheetings . . .	198,800	93,000
Shawls	15,100	9,000
Hosiery (under-		
wear)	481,000	359,000
Other manufac-		
tures	259,200	175,800
Total	2,104,500	1,319,900
	—Consular Reports.	

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Textile Research Work in Yorkshire.

An important conference of textile manufacturers, called by the chairman of the West Riding County Council, was held at Wakefield, Yorkshire, on July 28 to consider a plan for promoting textile research and co-ordinating technical education in the textile industries of Yorkshire. The meeting was fully representative of the manufacturing interests.

Mr. M. E. Sadler, vice chancellor of the University of Leeds, gave an address on the extended service to the textile industries which could be given by the educational institutions of the West Riding. He said that England was being stirred by a new movement of national unity and co-operation. A great rich trade like the textile, with historic memories, wise with the garnered experience of centuries of skill, and famous for its world-wide achievement, was not merely a mode of earning a livelihood or wealth, but a liberal calling, a form of service to the State, and what in the Middle Ages was called an art or mystery. The old guild spirit had now revived; it was felt in the professions of medicine and teaching; it was felt among artists and craftsmen; it was felt in the idealistic side of the labor movement, and the modern state found in this new willingness to co-operate the brightest hope of national advancement.

He declared that the technical schools and universities had it in their power to render a twofold service. They could provide training in specialized technology, and in that connection he hoped they would not forget the late learner or the artisan student. "Let us moderns," he said, "leave no Giotto by the sheepfolds." The second service was the furtherance of scientific research. The spirit of research was awake at last in the West Riding, he declared. Young men were ready, manufacturers felt the need, the educational institutions were ready. A new era had begun. Research, however, was often very costly; the speaker gave instances where large sums had been spent in research work, relating to artificial silk, nickel, steel, etc.; but all the firms had an abundant reward, he asserted. The textile industries promised a rich field for research. The glutinous material which composed the fiber of wool was among the substances attracting the notice of a new school of chemists—those who study colloid chemistry; and the colloid chemists were working hand in hand with the physicists.

The following were among the statements made in a printed discussion of the project which accompanied the invitations to the meeting:

"Almost without exception industries pass from rule-of-thumb methods to more and more highly developed scientific methods, and that nation which intelligently follows or possibly leads the change is bound to be the dominating nation in the world's markets, in world service. For example, we started the color-making industry, but we did

not follow up the scientific development whole-heartedly, with the result that the lead has passed from us to Germany.

"With the wider views of the duties and privileges of that commercial enterprise which resolves itself into social service, it is obvious that a much greater strain will be placed upon our industrial and commercial leaders in the future, as compared with the past, and only those who take science as a handmaiden and introduce scientific method into both thought and action can hope to face satisfactorily the strenuous years which lie before us.

We may be thankful that, so far as the woolen and worsted industries are concerned, we need not follow, but may actually lead in the movement.

"Certain prominent Yorkshire spinners and manufacturers approached the University of Leeds as the institution from which a lead should come. Conferences of both controllers of industry and textile teachers have been held within the university walls, with the result that a very representative executive committee has been elected to place the whole case before the industry, and to ask for that support (moral and financial) which will enable:

"(a) The educational net to be cast wide and the whole of the rising generation brought within its folds in order that those capable of profiting by a prolonged education may be selected with care and certainty. (The far heavier expenses of later education will be saved by such careful selection at this comparatively early stage).

"(b) The talented students selected for the prolonged courses to be given every possible advantage in science and technology, the combined courses of study throughout the West Riding leading up to the university and technical college diploma, and finally to degree courses in the University of Leeds.

"(c) The development of higher commercial courses in which languages (Russian and Spanish particularly), salesmanship and the psychology of business, industrial economics, science, and technology are so blended that our Consular Service and our commercial representatives in the future may be mentally equipped as they have never been in the past.

"(d) The development of research and research methods, so that only may the University of Leeds and the larger technical colleges of the country be associated in specific researches, but also that, by the development of a school of research, research methods may in the future stimulate the minds and actions of those who are destined to be the leaders of industrial and commercial enterprise.

It may be pointed out that c and d, will necessitate considerable expenditure on the development of research in the University of Leeds and in the larger technical colleges of the West Riding, and the provision of traveling and other scholarships in connection with the higher commercial courses outlined.—Commerce Reports.

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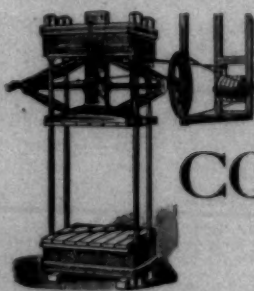
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A clergyman had taught an old man in his parish to read, and found him an apt pupil. When he called at the cottage some time after, only the wife was at home.

"How's John?" he asked.

"Very well, thank you."

"I suppose he can read the Bible comfortably now?"

"Bible, sir? Bless you, he was out of the Bible and into the sporting papers long ago."—Ex.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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DAVID CLARK, Managing Editor

D. H. HILL, Jr., Associate Editor

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1916.

The Columbia Meeting.

The next meeting of the Southern Textile Association will be held at Columbia, S. C., on Nov. 24th, and 25th, and a very large attendance is expected.

President Frank E. Heymer has announced the following committees in connection with that meeting:

Arrangement Committee—W. P. Hamrick, chairman; T. M. McNeil, W. O. Jones, H. W. Moseley, Tom Bagwell.

Program Committee—T. B. Wallace, chairman; T. N. Croker, A. M. Dixon.

Publicity Committee—L. L. Arnold, chairman; W. C. Dowd, W. W. Ball.

Auditing Committee—J. J. Iler, chairman; W. R. Walker, R. J. Brown.

Reception Committee—Robt. F. Bowe, chairman; J. J. Bradley, H. P. Meikleham, J. H. Maxwell, G. F. Bahan, R. D. Thomas, Alonza Iler, Fred White, M. G. Stone, A. G. Smith, A. W. Kendrick, N. F. Esty, Paul F. Haddock, E. M. Terryberry, S. C. Thomas.

These committees are now actively at work and will doubtless complete arrangements for one of the most successful meetings the Association has ever held.

The Railroad Strike.

In order to prevent national business paralysis and wide-spread starvation Congress has been obliged to pass legislation demanded by a labor union and to enact same absolutely without regard to whether it was fair, just or reasonable legislation.

The railway employees of the United States, already one of the highest paid classes of labor, wanted more pay and in order to obtain extra wages were willing to stop the trains which carried food from the country districts into the towns and cities and bring starvation and death to millions of women and children.

A few days suspension of the food trains into New York would mean deaths in excess of those lost in our great Civil War.

If the railway employees had been underpaid or their families were suffering for the necessities of life, there might be some excuse for their apparent willingness to jeopardize the welfare of almost 100,000,000 people in order to obtain a living wage, but ninety per cent of them are now paid more than they could obtain in any other work.

They are supposed to have been

working for an eight-hour day of labor, but such was not the case, and after their demand is granted they will work just as many hours as formerly for railroad work is based on "runs" and a man will make his "run" from Charlotte to Atlanta whether it takes eight hours or ten hours.

The real basis of their fight is double pay for all hours over eight. If an engineer now has a ten-hour run at 50 cents per hour, he will continue that run but in the future will receive 50 cents per hour for the first eight hours and \$1.00 per hour for the remaining two hours.

We understand that they also demand that in case an engine breaks down on the road, the engineer while working on the engine be paid both as an engineer and as a machanicist.

We recognize fully the right of labor to organize whenever mistreated or paid less than a reasonable wage, but when the Railway Brotherhood, which is generally considered to be the highest type of labor union, is willing to bring starvation and death to the people of this country in order to obtain higher wages, we plainly see that we are drifting toward Government by Labor Union or Government by Pressure.

Chas. E. Hughes, the Republican candidate for President, very well said in his speech at Nashville, Tenn., last Monday:

"I stand for two things: First, for the principle of fair, impartial, thorough, candid arbitration; and second for legislation on facts according to necessities of the case. And I am opposed to being dictated to either in the executive department, by Congress or by any power on earth before the facts are known and in the absence of the facts."

And yet if Hughes had been President and had the responsibility upon his shoulders he would probably have urged almost similar legislation upon Congress as that urged by President Wilson.

The railway employees refused to arbitrate, because they knew that through their ability to paralyze business and bring starvation upon the country they could force Congress to its knees and fatten their already well filled pay envelopes.

In common with the public we have little sympathy for the railroads. Their policy until the last few years has been "to h—l with the public," and they have spent more money in bribery and corruption than any other class of business and have been arbitrary in their charges and practices.

They have shown a similar policy

in regard to their employees and it must be said that every advantage or privilege gain by the railway employees has been after a hard fight.

In the last few years there has been some change in the policy of the railroads, but it is hard to make the public believe that they are right even in the present trouble.

Gompers brags that Labor Unionism has won a great fight and he may well boast for a Congress of the United States has groveled in the dust before a labor organization in order to save its people from starvation.

It is an incident in our history that will be far-reaching and its effects must be reckoned with in the future.

Labor has its rights and the people of the country want it to receive all that to which it is entitled.

If labor is to go beyond that mark and seek to rule this country solely for the benefit of its pocket-books, there will come a day of reckoning.

Cotton Forecast 11,800,000 Bales.

Washington, Aug. 31.—A cotton crop of 11,800,000, equivalent 500-pound bales was forecast today by the department of agriculture, basing its estimate on the condition of the crop August 25. That compares with 12,916,000 bales forecast from July 25 condition reports and 14,266,000 bales forecast from conditions existing June 25. Last year's production was 11,191,820 bales, two years ago 16,134,930, three years ago 14,156,486, and four years ago 14,703,421. During July heavy storms caused damage to the crop causing a loss in production calculated at 1,350,000 bales.

The condition of the crop on August 25 was 61.2 per cent of a normal, compared with 72.3 last month, 69.2 last year and 72.5, the average for the last 40 years on August 25.

How About This?

In times past when cotton might be low it was the custom to blame it on the cotton mills. The mill men were charged with being in a "conspiracy in restraint of trade," as it were, to bear down the price and load up on cheap cotton. This was particularly true in the days immediately following the breaking out of the war. The mill men were denounced for the low price of cotton and it was useless for them to attempt an explanation. We wonder how the people who denounced the mill men then are going to square themselves with the situation that now exists in the cotton market? The mills are buying cotton in considerable quantities at 15 cents. They are ahead of the market in many of the North Carolina towns. The Observer does not undertake an explanation of the reason. The fact is that they are buying a quarter of a cent and in some cases a half cent above ruling market quotations. This is quite contrary to the accepted estimation of the cotton mill man. It is the proper thing to "cuss him out" when cotton is "off," but there is no one so low as to say "thankee" when he is leading the market.—Charlotte Observer.

PERSONAL NEWS

Jno. R. Barlow of Piedmont, Ala., has been on a visit to Gadsden, Ala.

J. D. McAulay, overseer of carding at Piedmont, Ala., has been confined to his home by illness.

C. W. Parrott has resigned as superintendent of the Franklin Mills, Greer, S. C.

B. C. Poole is now overseer of spinning at the Rockfish Mill No. 2, Hope Mills, N. C.

H. K. Hallett has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Graniteville (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

Yancy L. Yon is now filling position as night superintendent of the Alden Knitting Mills, Meridian, Miss.

Jas. Airy has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Huss Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

C. N. Harper, overseer of weaving at the Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C., paid us a visit last week.

M. J. Hawkins has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Linn Mills, Landis, N. C.

W. M. Sherard, of Williamston, S. C., the new general superintendent of the Henrietta (N. C.) Mills, will take charge on Monday, Sept. 11th.

J. P. Floyd of Schoolfield, Va., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Edenton (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

T. W. Harvey has resigned as superintendent of the Harden Mills, Worth, N. C., and moved to Cherryville, N. C.

T. I. Barber of Anderson, S. C., has accepted position as superintendent of the Williamston (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

A. R. Eller of Concord, N. C., has accepted position as overseer of spinning at the Linn Mills, Landis, N. C.

T. F. Starnes of Atlanta, Ga., is now overseer of carding and spinning at the Echota Mills, Calhoun, Ga.

W. C. Blackwell is now grinding cards at the Highland Park Mill No. 1, Charlotte, N. C.

W. S. Sullivan has been promoted to master mechanic at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 5, Pineville, N. C.

I. L. Britt has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning and winding at the Bladenboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

T. J. Digby, Jr., has resigned as second hand at the Thomaston (Ga.) Cotton Mills, to become night overseer of weaving at the Ashcraft Mills, Florence, Ala.

J. E. Reece has resigned as overseer of carding at the Yount Cotton Mills, Walterboro, S. C., to become second hand in carding at the Graniteville Mfg. Co., Graniteville, S. C.

J. J. McManus has resigned as machinist at the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C., and accepted a similar position at the Eureka Mill, Chester, S. C.

Chas. B. Eller, formerly superintendent of Alexander & Garsed Shops, Charlotte, N. C., has accepted position with the Southern River & Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.

E. W. Hopper has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Steele's Mills, Rockingham, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Aspen Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

L. O. Bunton has resigned as superintendent of the Lauderdale Mills, Meridian, Miss., to accept a similar position with the Franklin Mills, Greer, S. C.

J. R. Puckett has resigned as night superintendent of the Wilson Cotton Mills, Wilson, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Neeronssett Mills, Cumberland, N. C.

W. F. O'Pry has resigned as night carder and spinner at the Barringer Mfg. Co., Rockwell, N. C., to accept position as overseer of spinning at the German-American Mills, Draper, N. C.



Mill machinery is kept in better condition. Your goods are not ruined by drippings with

Albany Grease

Send for samples and cup now. No charge.

YOUR DEALER SELLS ALBANY GREASE

ALBANY LUBRICATING CO.
708-10 Washington St., New York

B. B. Blanton, of the Melville Mills, Cherryville, N. C., is now grinding cards at the Shelby (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

D. W. Robertson has been second hand in night spinning instead of overseer of spinning at the Echota Mills, Calhoun, Ga., as was stated recently through error.

Alfred Jolly, who has been overhauling at the Dan River Mills, Schoolfield, Va., is now doing similar work at the Marlboro Mills, McColl, S. C.

T. R. Ballard, formerly of the Lenoir (N. C.) Cotton Mills, has accepted the position of assistant night overseer of spinning at the Climax Yarn Mills, Belmont, N. C.

Otis Summerland has resigned as night overseer of spinning at the Woodlawn Mill, Mt. Holly, N. C., to become second hand in spinning at the Climax Spinning Co., Belmont, N. C.

Bright Duncan has resigned as second hand in twisting at the Winnsboro (S. C.) Mills, to accept a similar position at the Climax Spinning Co., Belmont, N. C.

J. T. Givens has resigned as overseer of the dyeing, finishing and shipping department at the Victoria Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Dacotah Mills, Lexington, N. C.

E. G. Melver, formerly superintendent of the Erwin Cotton Mills No. 4, West Durham, N. C., is now filling the position of efficiency superintendent for all of the Erwin Cotton Mills.

J. G. Grenlee has resigned as superintendent of the Fountain Cotton Mills, Tarboro, N. C., and moved to Fayetteville, N. C.

J. C. Norket has resigned as overseer of spinning at one of the mills at Mt. Holly, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Gem Yarn Mill, Cornelius, N. C.

J. H. White, superintendent of the Cornelius (N. C.) Mills, is spending a few weeks at Hiddenite Springs, N. C., for his health, which has been poor for some time.

J. L. Irby has resigned as machinist with Alexander & Garsed, Charlotte, N. C., to become chief engineer and master mechanic at the Fort Mill (S. C.) Mfg. Co. No. 1.

G. W. Faulkenburg, overseer of weaving at the Victoria Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., has been promoted to overseer of the dyeing and shipping departments also.

Z. V. Martin has resigned his position with the Arlington Mill, Gastonia, N. C., to become overseer of carding and spinning at the Eflrd Mill No. 1, Albemarle, N. C.

W. A. Murr, formerly night overseer of weaving at the Wallace Mills, Jonesville, S. C., has become night second hand in weaving at the German-American Mill, Draper, N. C.

D. W. Robertson has resigned as second hand in night spinning at the Echota Mills, Calhoun, Ga., to accept position as section man in spinning at the Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga.



Cramer System of Air Conditioning

WITH OR WITHOUT

Automatic Regulation of Humidity and Temperature

Moderate in Cost

Cheap to Operate

Yields Big Returns

STUART W. CRAMER

CHARLOTTE,

NORTH CAROLINA

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Salisbury, N. C.—The Kesler Mills are starting up 100 broad Draper looms, which they purchased some time ago.

Lumberton, N. C.—The Dresden Mills have completed an addition to their mill and will install 1664 spindles, 8 cards and 2 combers to their present equipment. This will give them a total of 12,448 spindles.

Landis, N. C.—The Corriher Mills are starting up 100 broad Draper and expect 2,000 more in about four weeks. Fitters are now erecting the machinery in the addition to the Linn Mills.

Kings Mountain, N. C.—The Dilling Mills are remodeling their mill village and painting the houses inside. They are also making considerable improvements inside the mill and will purchase additional twistors.

Charlotte, N. C.—The treasurer of a North Carolina mill has been approached by Georgia parties with a proposition to build a large mill in that State. The Georgia parties offer to furnish \$800,000 capital.

Belmont, N. C.—The new Climax Spinning Co., of this place is now starting up and expects to have a part of their spinning frames in operation by the last of this week. The mill manufactures fine combed yarns.

Newnan, Ga.—The Newnan Cotton Mills have decided to make an addition of about 15,000 spindles and we understand that contracts for machinery have been placed. The Newnan Cotton Mills at present have 15,000 spindles which are operated on fancy and specialty yarns.

Boston, Mass.—The International Cotton Mills have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 3/4 per cent on the preferred stock. Two of the mills operated by the company are located in the South, one being the Hoganville Mfg. Co., Hogansville, Ga., and the other the LaGrange Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

Lawrenceville, Ga.—It is said that North Carolina capitalists are negotiating for the purchase of the Lawrenceville Manufacturing Co., which has been idle for some time. The plant is equipped with 4,648 spindles and was formerly operated on mule spun hosiery yarn.

Cherryville, N. C.—The stockholders of the Melville Mfg. Co. held their annual meeting last week. The report of the secretary showed that the mill had made during the past year a net profit of \$31,167.73, or 39 per cent on the capital stock of \$79,500. An 8 per cent dividend was declared. All the old officers and directors were re-elected for another year.

Selma, N. C.—The Ethel Cotton Mills are building 20 new tenement houses for the purpose of providing operatives for a night run which was recently begun.

Patterson, N. C.—Another public sale of the Gwyn-Harper Mfg. Co., has been ordered for Sept. 27th. The first sale was raised 10 per cent by Jas. Harper and the next sale will begin at \$30,940.00.

New Holland, Ga.—The Pacolet Mills No. 4 are installing 1,000 spindles which they have purchased from the Saco-Lowell Shops; also 200 Draper looms and a 90-horsepower motor which will operate about 5,000 spindles on night run.

Pulaski, Va.—The Paul Knitting Mills have been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000, and have organized with Meyer L. Victorius, president; A. V. Victorius, treasurer; Allen Eskridge, vice president, and S. M. Bessinger, secretary. The company will build a hosiery mill which they expect to have in operation by November 1st.

Albemarle, N. C.—Construction work has begun on another large hosiery mill by the Wiscasset Mills Co. It is understood that the new plant will be 100x300 feet, and will be located in the northern part of town. The new mill will be given over entirely to the manufacture of hosiery. This is the third manufacturing plant to be started here in 1916. Additional bungalows are now being built by the Wiscasset Company for their operatives. All of these bungalows have modern conveniences, no two alike.

Lindale, Ga.—The ninth house of the ten new, eight-room double houses, being erected by the mill company will be ready for occupancy today and the last one will be finished some time this week. Families will move into them as fast as they are completed. The mill company has done fast work in building these new dwellings and also building sufficient wood houses, and laid extra fire and water service to this section. Twenty families will be living on the "West Side" by Saturday night.

Anderson, S. C.—The Brogon Mills were closed down this morning and will remain closed down until Monday morning. The management is making an inventory of the mills, and some machinery is being overhauled. Notice of the close down for these purposes were posted in the mill several days ago.

Statesville, N. C.—The cotton mill at East Monbo will soon be employing the usual number of operatives, and the mill will be running as it did before the damaging flood of July 16. The damage wrought by the flood has been repaired and a portion of the machinery is running. The old Mohbo Mill will not resume operations for an indefinite length of time.

Greenville, S. C.—At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Victor-Monaghan Mills the following officers were elected: M. C. Branch, president; W. E. Beattie, vice president and treasurer; T. M. Marchant, second vice president; David Jennings, assistant treasurer; Herbert Lindsay, secretary, with the following board of directors: E. P. Frost of Charleston, S. C.; E. W. Robertson of Columbia, S. C.; J. D. Hammett of Anderson, S. C.; J. M. Geer of Greenville, S. C.; H. J. Haynesworth of Greenville, S. C.; M. C. Branch of Richmond, Va.; W. E. Geattie of Greenville, S. C.; David Jennings of Greenville, S. C.; T. M. Marchant of Greenville, S. C.

Mooresville, N. C.—Houses are being removed and ground is already broken for the excavation work for the construction of the buildings to accommodate the half million addition to the Mooresville Cotton Mills at the site recently purchased near the location of the present Mills Nos. 2 and 3, in the southern part of the city, as noted.

In addition to the new work contemplated the mill houses are all being equipped with sewerage, water and light, the latter having been installed several years ago. When complete this new addition to the Mooresville Mills will beautify and enhance the appearance of all the properties of that section.

Fort Mill, S. C.—The Fort Mill Lumber Co. has been awarded a contract for the erection of 25 cottages at the two cotton mills here of the Fort Mill Manufacturing Co., the work of construction to begin at once to care for the additional labor which will be required to operate the large additions now being made to the plants.

Anderson, S. C.—Dan Brown of the Builders' Lumber and Supply Company of this city announced Monday afternoon that he had secured a contract to build 10 nice cottages for the Riverside Mills. These cottages will be built in the mill village and are for the operatives.

The plans call for three 6-room houses and seven 4-room houses. Mr. Brown expects to start work on the contract immediately.

Hall For Ivey Mill.

Superintendent H. W. Warner of the Ivey Mill, Hickory, N. C., has let contract to build the new hall near the mill, and the timber and other material are now being placed on the grounds and the work is to be commenced right away, to be completed as soon as possible.

John L. Currie Dead.

John L. Curry of Carthage, N. C., died Monday after a week's illness. For thirty years he had been one of the prominent men of the county. While he devoted his energies almost solely to the manufacture of lumber, though he was the owner of the Bismark Hosiery Mills, also he had accumulated large property interests and was easily one of the wealthiest men of the county.

Paul H. Allen, Partner of Inman, Howard & Inman, Big Atlanta Cotton Firm.

Paul H. Allen, who has been a member of the cotton firm of Watson & Allen, on College street, Charlotte, N. C., for years, has dissolved his connection with that firm to become a general partner with the cotton firm of Inman, Howard & Inman, of Atlanta, one of the largest cotton firms in the entire country.

Mr. Allen has opened offices on the eleventh floor of the Commercial Bank building in suite 1111.

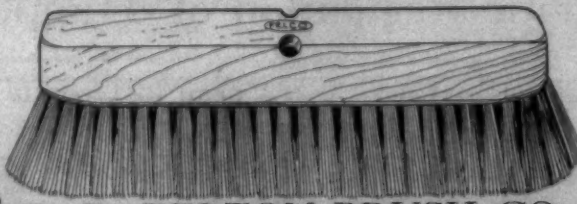
Mr. Allen has represented the Atlanta firm here for many years but the formation of the partnership was made only a few days ago.

Award Prizes For Flowers and Yards

The High Shoals Company, High Shoals, N. C., has just awarded the prizes for the best flower gardens and the best kept premises in the mill village for this season. The following were the successful winners as decided by the committee on last Saturday, and checks from the Charlotte office of this company has been forwarded to the individuals named.

FELCO FLOOR SWEEPS

EFFICIENCY PROVEN BY LONG EXPERIENCE



D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.

S. A. FELTON & SON CO.
MANCHESTER, N. H.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Thursday, September 7, 1916.

For the best flower garden—E. E. Lawing, first prize, \$10; R. F. Putnam, second prize, \$5; J. T. Reynolds, third prize, \$2.50.

For the best kept premises—J. B. Clark, first prize, \$10; Mrs. E. Robinson, second prize, \$5; P. F. Stroup, third prize, \$2.50.

The best vegetable gardens were also in the list of prizes offered by the company, but the flood came and the vegetable gardens were washed away.

W. M. Sherard.

W. M. Sherard has resigned as superintendent of the Williamston Mills and has accepted the general superintendency of the Caroleen and Henrietta Mills of North Carolina. He has asked to be relieved at Williamston as soon as possible, and expects to enter upon his new duties within 10 or 15 days.

The Caroleen and Henrietta Mills are located within one and one-half miles of each and are on the National Highway between Asheville and Charlotte. They are located in towns bearing the names of the mills and are not far from Shelby and Rutherfordton.

The Caroleen and Henrietta Mills are two of the largest mills in the North State and manufacture sheetings, shirtings and converters goods. Mr. S. B. Tanner of Charlotte is president of both mills.

Some time ago Mr. Sherard was offered the general superintendency of these mills, but refused the offer. Another offer came to him from the officials of the mills a little later. For the second time he refused to accept. A week or so ago the third offer came to him, the management of the mills declaring that they needed a man of his type; that he had been recommended by mill machinery men as the very man to fill the positions. When the third offer came Mr. Sherard decided to visit these mills and confer with the management. He went to Caroleen and Henrietta several days ago and returned to his home in Williamston on Wednesday. He was a visitor in this city last night and told some of his friends that he had decided to accept the offer, which carries with it a splendid salary.

"I dislike very much to move away from South Carolina and from Anderson county, but the offer is so attractive that I could not refuse it," said Mr. Sherard last night. "My association at the Williamston Mills has been very pleasant, indeed; in fact, it has been all that I could ask for. But, I have accepted the proposition, and I am now getting ready to make the change. The country that I am going to impresses me as being very fine. I met a lot of people in those communities and I was greatly impress-

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

13



Six Looms per Operative— Now Eight

In a mill running on plain print goods a weaver ran six looms. After the installation of

THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

the operative found it possible to run eight—and to run them easier and better than before.

This must mean not only more production, but the production of a better article with a less percentage of seconds.

Any good humidifier will be of efficient service in this direction. The Turbo will prove fully the simplest, easiest way to produce guaranteed humidity.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office 1006 Commercial Bld., Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager

ed with them. I know that my family and I will be well located and will be pleased."

A Remarkable Career.

Mr. Sherard's career in the mill business is a remarkable one. In 1897, at the age of 24 years, Mr. Sherard began his first work in the mill. He started with the Anderson Mills at 20 cents a day. He worked his way through all departments of these mills during the nine years he was located here, and then moved to Newry to become overseer of weaving in the Courtenay Mills. After remaining there four years Mr. Sherard became superintendent of the Norris Mills at Catechee. He held this position two years and resigned in order to become superintendent of the Jackson Mills at Iva. He held this position for four or five years and then resigned to become superintendent of the Williamston Mills, which position he now holds. He has been with these latter mills nearly five years.

Mr. Sherard is a man of much executive ability. In addition to this he has always enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the operatives of his several mills. This is highly necessary in running a mill satisfactorily, for unless the operatives are contented the best results can not be obtained. He has always been in close touch with his help, and his help has always counted him as a sincere friend. The feeling that has existed between Mr. Sherard and his help has always been very noticeable, and many of Mr. Sherard's admirers declare that this is the main secret of his great success. He has always taken a great deal of interest in the welfare work in the mill villages, and he always worked and planned for the welfare of his people. Because of all of this, and because he is thoroughly capable, Mr. Sherard has always been able to build up a wonderful organization.

Mr. Sherard has always taken a lead in educational affairs in the communities in which he has been located. For the past four years he has been chairman of the board of trustees of the Williamston schools.

Mr. Sherard is a former president of the Southern Textile association and it was during his administration last fall that the Southern Textile exposition was held in the city of Greenville. This exposition was pronounced by mill men and mill machinery men as being the greatest exposition of its kind ever held in the south. And the success of this exposition was largely due to Mr. Sherard's efforts and direction.

Mr. Sherard has hundreds of friends all over Anderson county who will learn with regret of his determination to move from this State, and he will leave with their very best wishes.—Daily Mail, Anderson, S. C.

PURO

Here is a practical Fountain, which combines the Faucet and Bubble Features—takes care of the overflow waste, and insures

SAFETY AND SERVICE

This is an age of sanitary plumbing and the Sanitary Drinking Fountain is one of its important subdivisions.

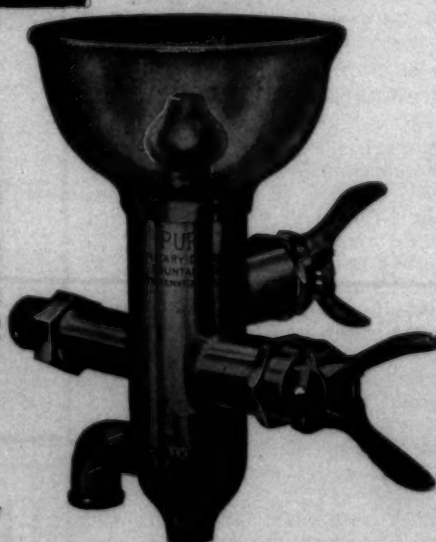
SAFETY FIRST PURO SERVICE ALWAYS

Is made of heavy brass with extra heavy nickel plate. Bubbler easily controlled by separate "squeeze" handle. No spurts—no choking—inside regulation prevents "shower-bath." Faucet is controlled by another squeeze handle. Faucet gives full water pressure. Has thread for hose if wanted.

Write us the number of your employees and water pressure and we'll present an interesting proposition to you promptly.

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Company

342 Main Street, Haydenville, Mass.



Actual Size 7" High

Don't Pay Good Money for
Impractical, Unmechanical
and Often Worthless
Fountains.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, 1014 Healy Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The cotton goods markets continued firm and active last week, with a good volume of trade on all seasonable lines and better trading for future delivery than was the case the previous week. The demand for spot and prompt shipments was generally good and buyers asked that they be notified before advances were named. Prices were rather feverish and much higher than had been anticipated. The uncertainty in regard to the railroad strike was the cause of many mills withdrawing their quotations.

Buyers of print cloths, convertibles and other goods in an unfinished state are showing a general hesitation in placing orders and are inclined to wait for more settled conditions. There is a good deal of dissatisfaction in the clothing trade, as retailers claim that prices have advanced to the point where it is very hard to move their stocks.

The government cotton crop report during the week was a further shock to cotton goods users. Many of them had expressed the hope that there would be a sharp decline in cotton after the crop had started to move, but it is now generally thought that the high prices will stand for a long while yet. While prices on brown goods, sheetings, and other heavy goods are already at record high prices, buyers are placing orders wherever the mills will take additional advance business.

Prices on domestic cotton goods have reached very high levels. All lines of domestic cottons are being moved up by mill agents and by many of the jobbers. Some of the jobbers have been impressed with what they would have to pay to replace the goods they now have and are trading with more caution than they showed at the beginning of the jobbing season. Higher prices are generally looked for on dress gingham. Many of the jobbers have slackened their efforts to secure spring business, at the old prices and some of the agents are holding their lines at value, and turning down business at the old quotations.

The jobbing trade is large and has shown a great deal of improvement within the last three weeks. The retailers are buying steadily and some of them have already begun to operate for spring on many staples. Present indications tend to the belief that jobbers must re-order freely in the next several weeks and they will be stimulated into active buying by the continued advances being named on most all kinds of goods.

Trading in the Fall River print cloth market was active until the crop report was issued on Thursday, when it was checked by the very sharp advances in cotton prices. The general market condition is reported as very strong before the crop report was out and the demand for goods had been very active, covering almost all of the styles made,

and buyers were paying the prices that ruled at the close of the previous week. Half a cent a yard was the general advance named after Thursday. Even then, mill men would not take long advance orders unless they had the cotton on hand from which to make the goods, and those that had the cotton on hand were moderate sellers for delivery after December.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted at the close of the week as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch,		
64x64s	4 5-8	—
28-inch, 64x60s	4 3-8	—
Gray goods, 39-inch,		
68x72s	7 1-8	—
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s	6 1-2	—
4-yard, 80x80s	8 1-2	—
Brown drills, std.	8 3-4	—
Sheetings, So., std.	9	—
3-yard, 48x48s	8 1-2	8 3-4
4-yard, 56x60s	7 1-4	7 1-2
4-yard, 48x48s	7	—
5-yard, 48x48s	6	—
Denims, 9-ounce	At value	—
Denims, 2-20s	19	—
Selkirk, 8-oz., duck	14 1-2	—
Oliver, extra, 8-oz.	14 1-2	—
Oliver, extra, 8-oz.	14	—
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in.		—
duck	17 1-2	—
Woodberry, sail d'k.	14 1/2%	—
Mt. Vernon, wide d'k.	17 1/2%	—
Alexander, oz. duck.	12c b'sis	—
Buckeye, oz. duck.	12c b'sis	—
Dreadnaught	14	—
Great Mallard	12 1-3	—
Republic, wide duck.	27 1/2%	—
Republic, sail duck.	22 1/2%	—
Republic, U. S. A.	15%	—
Ticking, 8-ounce	16	—
Standard printe	7 1-4	—
Standard gingham.	8	—
Dress gingham.	8	—
Dress gingham.	9 1-2	10 1-2
Kid finished cambrics	6 1-2	7

Hester's Weekly Cotton Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks. In thousands bales.

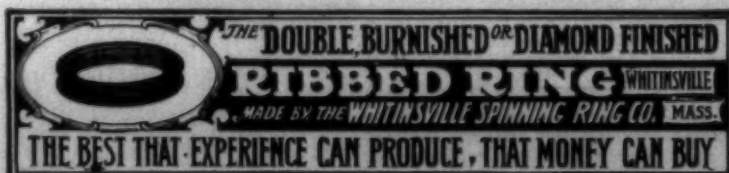
In sight for week	194
In sight some 7 days last y'r	99
In sight for the month	28
In sight same date last year	23
In sight for season	542
In sight same date last year	323
Port receipts for season	373
Port receipts same date last y'r	145
Overland to mills and Canada for season	22
Overland same date last year	24
Southern mill takings for season	240
Southern same date last y'r	192
Interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1	93
Interior last year	38
Foreign exports for week	110
Foreign same 7 days last y'r	33
Foreign for season	408
Foreign same date 1st year	164
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week	15
Northern same 7 days last y'r	48
Northern for season	81
Northern to same date last year	62

Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST

Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



GEORGE C. VOLZ & CO., Inc.

COTTON CLOTH BROKERS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

99 Franklin Street

New York City, N. Y.

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Sizings
Finishings
Softeners



Aniline Oil
Aniline Salt
Aniline Colors

S. C. THOMAS,
Spartanburg, S. C.

GEORGE WITHERSPOON,
Mount Olive, N. C.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent Seaboard Air Line Railway
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

BOSSON & LANE

Manufacturing Chemists

Specialties for the Textile Trade

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ATLANTIC, MASS.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—There were a number of sales, ranging from 25,000 to 100,000 pounds of yarn during the week, but as a whole, the volume of new business put through the yarn market was not large. Business was scattered, some of the dealers reporting good sales, while others said they did very little. Inquiries were plentiful for both spot and future delivery, but most inquiries for future deliveries wanted deliveries to begin about the first of the year, and spinners as a rule, are not inclined to sell that far ahead in view of the cotton outlook. Receipts of yarn from the South were large and deliveries were good.

While the inquiries for carded yarn on cones, for both prompt and future shipment, were numerous, the sales were a great deal less than the inquiries. Hosiery and underwear manufacturers were in the market for yarns, the former being anxious for spot deliveries. These yarns, for spot and nearby deliveries, are scarce, and manufacturers had to pay stiff prices to get them.

There is no change in the combed yarn situation. The demand for these yarns continue strong and steady, with prices moving upward all the time. Many of the manufacturers are greatly in need of a few cases to fill in with until their regular shipments arrive, and where such was the case, they had to pay very high prices for the yarns they wanted. The demand for combed yarns is said to exceed the supply, and reports have it that they are becoming scarcer and scarcer, but the high prices frequently bring out good quantities. Some of the dealers still have good supplies on hand, and they are willing to turn them loose at prices from 2 to 9 cents under spinners' quotations.

There was a good demand in spots for weaving yarns for future deliveries and there were a few sales of from 25,000 to 100,000 pounds. The demand for 30-2 was light and small quantities were sold at prices from 24 to 35 cents. Sales of 20-2 warps were fairly good, and there were also some export sales of 8-2, 1-2 and 12-2 skeins, at 1-2, 24 and 24 1-2 cents, respectively.

Yarn Quotations.

Cotton yarns were quoted in New York on Monday as follows:

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s to 8s	25 1-2
10s to 12s	26 1-2-27
14s	27 1-2
16s	27 1-2-28
20s	31 —31 1-2
24s	32 1-2
26s	33 —
30s	36 —
36s	45 —45 1-2
40s	49 —50
50s	59 —60
60s	70 —
3-ply 8s upholstery	23 1-25 1-2
4-ply 8s upholstery	23 —24 1-2

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	26 —
10s	26 —
12s	27 —
14s	27 1-2
16s	28 —
20s	29 —30
22s	30 —
26s	31 —
30s	33 —

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s	26 —27
14s	27 1-2
16s	28 1-2
20s	30 1-2
22s	30 —
24s	31 —
26s	31 1-2
30s	34 —
40s	48 —

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc

8s to 10s	25 1-2
12s to 14s	27 —27 1-2
2-ply 16s	28 —
2-ply 20s	31 —32
2-ply 24s	32 1-2-33
2-ply 26s	—34
2-ply 30s	36 1-2-37
2-ply 40s	—50
2-ply 50s	50 —60
2-ply 60s	68 —70

Southern Frame Cones.

8s	26 —
10s	26 1-2
12s	27 —
14s	27 1-2
16s	28 —
18s	28 1-2-29
20s	29 1-2
22s	30 —
24s	30 1-2
26s	31 —
28s	31 1-2
30s	33 —
40s	49 —50

Eastern Carded Cops.

10s	27 —
11s	27 1-2
12s	28 —
14s	28 1-2
16s	29 —
18s	29 1-2
20s	31 —
22s	32 —
26s	33 —
28s	34 —
30s	36 —
40s	48 —

Mr. Gladding moved from a small country village to a large city, and in going from church to church failed to find a congenial congregation. One Sunday morning he attended a little church in the suburbs. Just as he entered, the congregation was reading with the minister:

"We have left undone those things which we ought to have done, and we have done those things which we ought not to have done."

Gladding dropped into the nearest pew with a long sigh of relief. "Thank Heaven," he muttered, "I've found my crowd at last."—Ex.

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BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Cotton Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville C. M., S. C.	102	106
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
American Spin. Co., S. C.	165	...
Anderson C. M., S. C.	12	20
Aragon Mills, S. C.	60	...
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	100	...
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	110	...
Augusta Factory, Ga.	25	...
Avondale Mills, Ala.	110	120
Belton C. M., S. C.	95	111
Brandon Mills, S. C.	55	60
Brogan Mills, S. C.	...	...
Cabarrus C. M., N. C.	...	...
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	70	...
Cannon Mfg. Co., N. C.	...	...
Capital C. M., S. C.	...	...
Chiquola Mills, S. C.	111	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	98	102
Clifton Mfg. Co., pfd.	...	...
Clifton C. M., S. C.	...	...
Courtenay Mfg. Co.	31	...
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	100	...
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	75	80
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	...	...
Darlington M. Co., S. C.	60	80
Drayton Mills, S. C.	10	...
Dunnean Mills, S. C.	...	25
Eagle & Phenix M., Ga.	...	...
Easley C. M., S. C.	185	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd.	...	...
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	...	...
Exposition C. M., Ga.	...	...
Fairfield C. M., S. C.	...	...
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	70
Gainesville C. M., com	60	...
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	90	100
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.	...	100
Glenn-Lowry Co., pfd.	...	75
Gluck Mills, S. C.	90	...
Granby C. M., S. C.	...	...
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	15	...
Greenwood C. M., S. C.	60	90
Grendel Mills, S. C.	100	110
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	120	...
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	175	250
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	...	...
Inman Mills, S. C.	102	...
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	...
Jackson Mills, S. C.	102	...
Judson Mills, S. C.	70	72
King, Jno. P. Mfg. Co.	...	85
Lancaster C. M., S. C.	150	...
Lancaster C. M., pfd.	...	96
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Laurens C. M., S. C.	105	115
Limestone C. M., S. C.	125	...
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	50	60
Loray Mills, N. C., com	...	...
Loray Mills, 1st pfd.	...	90
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	108	...
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	...	80
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	110

Mollohon Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	100
Monarch C. M., S. C.	120	...
Monaghan Mills, S. C.	...	...
Newberry C. M., S. C.	110	120
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	145	...
Norris C. M., S. C.	100	...
Olympia Mills, 1st pfd.	...	...
Orangeb'g Mfg. Co., pfd.	...	...
Orr C. M., S. C.	80	...
Ottaray Mills, S. C.	...	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	102
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	95	...
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	95	...
Pickens C. M., S. C.	95	100
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	145	...
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	103	...
Parker Mills Co., pfd.	11	12.50
Raleigh C. M., N. C.	...	...
Richland C. M., pfd.	...	...
Riverside Mills, S. C.	...	...
Roanoke Mills, N. C.	...	...
Saxon Mills, S. C.	106	...
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	...	...
Spartan Mills, S. C.	112	120
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	...	...
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	250	...
Union-Buffalo 1st pfd	49	55
Union-Buffalo 2d pfd.	5	10
Victor-Monaghan pfd.	...	...
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	90	100
Whitney Mfg. Co.	100	125
Williamston Mills	87.50	95
Woodruff C. M., S. C.	103	...
Woodside C. M., pfd.	...	60
Woodside, C. M., com.	28	...

Export Trade Prospects.

(Continued from page 3)

years to come unless there is some very radical change in governmental policy 'hat will interfere with merchandising in the countries affected. By this he means a tariff war, or the institution of unfair practices with governmental assistance by European merchants. This prediction is made assuming that conditions of trade in the foreign countries where deliveries are being made remain substantially as they were before the war, or have been since the war began. A member of this man's firm stated afterward that the firm would hold at least 75 per cent of its new trade, which is now running toward \$3,000,000 annually, and the reason the smaller estimate was given was because the first man wanted to make everyone in the trade learn that export business was work, and not play.

Some of the men in the wooler goods trade declare that they will continue shipping many goods they are now selling long after peace has been declared, this judgment being based upon written opinions given voluntarily by foreign merchants who find consumers expressing a preference for the kinds of goods that are being delivered. The essential difference between dry goods trade to-day and the dry goods foreign trade before the war is that the foreign consumer has used the goods and found them satisfactory.—Journal of Commerce.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

J. O. Crouch has accepted position as general overseer on night run at the Ethel Cotton Mills, Selma, N. C.

D. R. Harriman, Sr., has accepted position as manager of the Mississippi Cotton Mills, Moorhead, Miss.

W. S. Montgomery, president and treasurer of the Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., had his automobile stolen last week.

J. M. Freeman, overseer of the weave room at the Ivey Mill, Hickory, N. C., went to Rutherford Saturday to look after his farm.

R. H. Smith has resigned as superintendent and manager of the Mississippi Cotton Mills, Moorhead, Miss.

John Hull of Atlanta, Ga., has accepted position as second hand in weaving at the Echota Mills, Calhoun, Ga.

C. E. Davis of Macon, Ga., has accepted position of assistant superintendent of the Norcott Mills, Concord, N. C.

J. P. Callum is now second hand in spinning and Arthur Webb second hand in carding at the Echota Mills, Calhoun, Ga.

Textile Industrial Institute Has Good Opening.

With a good enrollment and many new pupils the Textile Industrial Institute, the Spartanburg school for mill boys and girls, opened Monday morning. Indications are that this will be a very successful year.

Already about 75 students have placed their names on the book, and have begun the course of training.

The faculty for this year is composed of the following people: Mrs. J. M. Atwater, Mrs. D. E. Camack, Miss Bessie Poole and R. B. Burgess.

DuPont May Make Dyestuffs.

Six hundred chemists, toiling quietly among their test tubes and retorts in the greatest research laboratories of the DuPont powder plant, says the Wilmington Evening Journal, are ready to give the United States a dye industry. The chemists, working anonymously, as did the German chemists who built up the great dye industry on the Rhine and made Germany a commercial power, have done their part. It all depends now on whether the United States wants its own dyes.

The DuPonts may make any one or a score of thousands of different things in those plants after the war. But the chemists know now that one of these things may be and can be dyes—dyes that will be as good, and in many instances better, than the 900 German colors which flooded the world two years ago. It all depends on a lot of things—tariff, patent rights, prices, the demand, the speed with which Germany gets back in the market—and with those things the chemists are not concerned. They can make the dyes if they are wanted, and that's all they are supposed to do.

For many years the DuPont plants have been turning out the basics and intermediates from which the coal tar or aniline dyes are made. Those plants are turning them out today in enormously expanded quantities. The reason for this is simple. The processes for making high explosives such as picric acid, nitroglycerine in trinitrotoluol in the early stages are identical with the processes in the dye industry and a score of other industries. The DuPonts are not

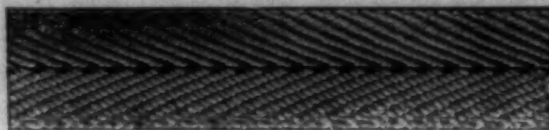
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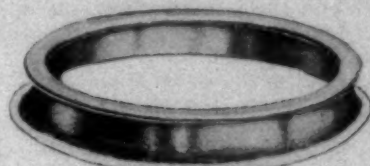
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This is an old preparation well known to the majority of cotton manufacturers on account of the general satisfaction it has always given. It is very soluble in water and combines readily with any starch. This size



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comes in the form of a gum or paste and is especially valuable where drop wires are used to reduce shedding. It also attracts moisture, thereby strengthening the yarn. Should use Raw Tallow, Soluble Tallow or Soluble Oil with it. Write for formula.

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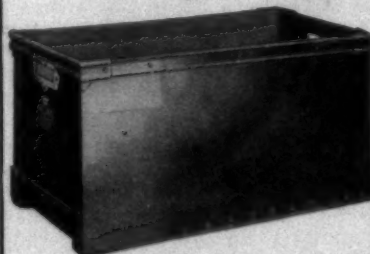
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to end to determine what they will do with those immense plants now used for munitions. They have set the chemists on the trail of the problem.

Australian Market.

There is a good market for denims, cotton flannels, and pongee shirtings, and 40 to 42-inch wool serges are in demand, 30 and 32-inch flannelettes instead of 27 and 28-inch, 58, 63, and 71-inch tickings instead of 31 and 26-inch widths. Dress fabrics should be in 40-inch instead of 27 and 36-inch widths, and unbleached sheetings should be 60 and 72 inches instead of 36 inches.—Commerce Reports.

Cotton Imports at Manchester.

The cotton season 1915-16 commenced on August 1, 1915, and ended on July 31, 1916. The importation of raw cotton into the Port of Man-

chester during that period amounted to 676,311 bales of all descriptions, against 771,672 bales in the previous season. The official figures for 1915-16, compiled by the Manchester Cotton Association, are: American cotton, 514,101 bales, against 620,487 bales in the previous season; Egyptian, 162,010 bales, against 149,426 bales; other growths, 200 bales, against 1,759 bales.

While the importation of American cotton into Manchester shows a decrease of 106,386 bales when compared with the season 1914-15, it should be mentioned that the import of American cotton into the whole of Great Britain during the season just ended was 1,330,000 bales less than in the preceding one. It is estimated, however, that 19.2 per cent of the total American cotton imports into Great Britain during the season 1915-16 were received at the Port of Manchester, as against 15.4 per cent during 1914-15 season.—Commerce Reports.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the Southern Textile Bulletin and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable free is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Operatives Wanted.

Wanted for mills now starting at Tarboro, N. C., families containing spinners, spoolers, winders and doffers, also a few slubber and speeder hands. Plenty of good houses, free graded schools, churches of all denominations. Letters from above named help will receive prompt attention. Write to either John L. Davidson or A. M. Vandergrift, Tarboro, N. C.

Card Grinder Wanted.

First-class card grinder wanted in an up-to-date yarn mill. Healthy place, good water and schools. Will pay right man \$10.50 per week. Address "B," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Spinners Wanted.

Wanted—2 or 3 families of spinning room help. Good wages, cheap place to live, good schools. All white stock. Day work. Jno. Gregson, Supt., Elizabeth City Cotton Mills, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Picker and Card Hands Wanted.

Picker and card tenders wanted. \$11.50 and \$12.00 weekly five night. Transportation furnished to reliable parties. Apply to John A. Perkins, Supt., Utica, N. Y.

Weavers and Loom Fixers.

Wanted weavers and loom fixers. Send references. F. L. Brannen, Postex Cotton Mills, Post, Texas.

MACHINIST WANTED.

WANT MACHINIST AND ENGINEER FOR NIGHT WORK. ADDRESS MILLEN COTTON MILLS, MILLEN GA.

Help Wanted.

Wanted—10 good families of mill help for day and night work. Apply to H. C. Moore, R. F. D. 2, Rockingham, N. C. Transportation furnished good families.

Financial Assistance Desired.

Would like to correspond with party or parties that would join me in the purchasing and operating of a small cotton mill. Good opportunity for some one with capital. Address "Capital," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Frame Hands and Spinners.

I can use one or two frame hands, two or three good families of spinners and spoolers and a good twister hand or two. Write me. P. M. Sinclair, Aragon, Ga

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 14 years experience. Am now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 1536.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long experience on all classes of yarn from 4s to 180s. Good manager of help. Address No. 1537.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent for large mills and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1538.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or carder and spinner or overseer of spinning in large mill. Am now employed. Best of references. Address No. 1539.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding at not less than \$5.00 per day. Am now employed and have had long experience. Fine references. Address No. 1540.

WANT position as overseer of weaving with or without cloth room. Am strictly temperate and married. Have experience on sheeting, duck and drills, osnaburgs, denims, prints, chambrays, fancy and colored goods. Fine references. Address No. 1541.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and can get results. Fine references as to character and ability. Address No. 1542.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Have held last position for 10 years and given satisfaction. Can furnish best of reference from former employers. Address No. 1543.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed and held present position for many years but for good reasons prefer to change. Long practical experience and satisfactory references. Address No. 1544.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am good manager of help and can obtain good production at low cost. Age 34. Married. Good references. Address No. 1545.

WANT position as overseer of carding or second hand. Have been in the card room for 24 years, 16 years as second hand and overseer. First-class references. Address No. 1546.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have been promoted from loom fixer through to overseer. Am giving satisfaction but prefer larger mill. Best of references. Address No. 1547.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 24 years experience in card room and also special experience overhauling. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1548.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or salesman for compound or mill supply house. Am now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 1549.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had special experience on combing and fine yarns and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1550.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed, but wish to change to a healthy location. Experienced on plain and fancy goods, both white and colored. Am a practical weaver and designer. Address No. 1551.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of weaving or traveling salesman. Have had long experience in such positions and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1552.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Am a practical carder, spinner and weaver. Have had experience on hosiery and weaving yarns, single and ply. Will not consider anything under \$3,600. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1553.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner or superintendent. Sober. Have been in card room 16 years. Can furnish every kind of references. Address No. 1554.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and am giving satisfaction on present job, but wish to change. Address No. 1555.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Age 36. Have had 11 years experience in cloth room, 4 years as second hand and 6 years as overseer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1556.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have been on present job 4 years. Am experienced on fine yarns, also white and colored yarns, also combers. Address No. 1557.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Can furnish former employers as references. Have had long experience in first-class mills. Address No. 1558.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Held last position 3 years and gave satisfaction. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1559.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner in large mill. Would prefer North Carolina. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but desire promotion. Address No. 1560.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have held present position for two years and giving entire satisfaction. Long experience and satisfactory references. Address No. 1561.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of large spinning room. Have a good record and can produce results. Address 1562.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner at not less than \$4.00. Age 28. Have had 8 years experience as overseer and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1563.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carding and spinning. Have had long experience and can give best of references. Address No. 1564.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 15 years experience in card room and was second hand for five years. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 1565.

WANT position as superintendent. Was formerly superintendent of a Southern mill but have been in New England for several years and desire to return to the South. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 1566.

WANT position as superintendent, but would accept position as carder and spinner in large mill. Am now employed but for good reasons desire to change. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1567.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or second hand in large room. Have had long experience and can give present and former employers as references. Address No. 1568.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving at not less than \$3.00 per day. Have had long experience and can give best of references from former employees. Address No. 1571.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 14 years experience as superintendent and thoroughly understand all details connected with manufacture of cotton goods. Can give A-1 references. No. 1572.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 35. Married. Strictly sober. Have had 12 years experience as overseer on all kinds of goods and can furnish references from some of best mills in the South. Address No. 1574.

WANT position as overseer of carding or superintendent of small yarn mill. Now employed as overseer of carding and giving satisfaction but desire to change. Experienced on combers and colored work. Good references. No. 1575.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Am young man, married and have good experience in large mills. Can come on short notice. First-class references. Address No. 1576.

WANT position as overseer of carding. For good reasons desire to change from present position. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1579.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience as second hand in large mills and have given satisfaction in every position. Can give former and present employers as references. Address No. 1580.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent and giving satisfaction but do not like location. Have had long practical experience. Address No. 1581.

WANT position as superintendent of either cloth or yarn mill. 35 years of age. Strictly sober, guarantee results. Can furnish best references. Would like to correspond with parties needing a man. Address No. 1582.

WANT position as chief engineer or master mechanic. Have had wide experience in and around cotton mills, steam and electric plants. 6 years as assistant and 9 years as chief engineer and master mechanic. Am now employed, but wish larger job. Best of references. Address No. 1583.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am now employed. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine work. Can give present employers as references. Address No. 1584.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as night superintendent and giving satisfaction.

Can furnish best of references from present employers. Will not accept anything less than \$4.00. Address No. 1585.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning in a large mill. Would not accept anything less than \$4.50 per day. Have had long experience as superintendent and can furnish excellent references. Address No. 1586.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 18 years experience as overseer. Married, strictly sober. Want job on white work at not less than \$3.00. Age 40. Best of references. Address No. 1587.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in large mill or superintendent of small mill in N. C., S. C. or Ga. Experienced on both white and colored work, but prefer Draper looms. Good references. Address No. 1588.

WANT position as machinist or master mechanic. Age 48. 20 years experience in cotton mill work. Have family of operatives, consisting of two doffers, one one twister hand. Address No. 1590.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am experienced on both coarse and fine yarns and can produce results. Would like to correspond with mill needing a first-class man. Address No. 1593.

WANT position as manager or superintendent of cotton mill on gray or colored work. Invite correspondence from those needing a well equipped man who produces results. Address No. 1594.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Now employed, but can change on short notice. Have been overseer spinning for 10 years and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 1595.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill of 12,000 to 25,000 spindles, or assistant superintendent of larger mill. Can offer first-class references. Address No. 1596.

WANT position as superintendent. Would prefer yarn mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger mill. Address No. 1597.

WANT position as manager or superintendent. Would take stock in right mill. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1599.

WANT position as superintendent of any size yarn or weave mill on sheetings, prints or drills. Have been in the mill for 30 years and am fully competent. Have 16 years experience as carder and spinner. Prefer a place in Ga., Ala., Miss. or Tenn. Have clean record as to character and ability. References. Address No. 1600.

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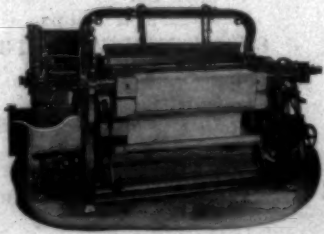
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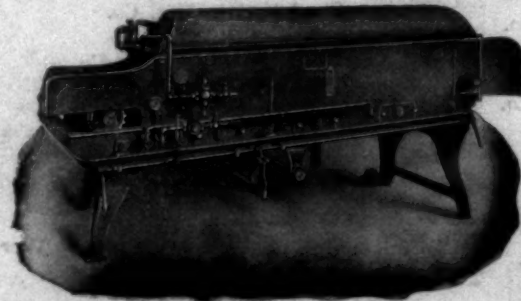
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